EQ: How does ideology fuel conflict and how does that conflict contribute to social and cultural change?

Getting Out:

“Peace with Honor,” Vietnamization, Cambodia, My Lai Massacre, Boat People

Growing Opposition: TV and the war, Hawks and Doves, protest and youth culture, 1968 election

Mounting frustrations:

Agent Orange, limited war, a fractured South and pacification, Tet Offensive

Kent State, Pentagon Papers, War Powers Resolution, PTSD and returning soldiers

HS.1.  Evaluate continuity and change over the course of world and United States history.

HS.2.  Analyze the complexity and investigate causes and effects of significant events in world, U.S., and Oregon  history.

HS.4.  Investigate the historical development and impact of major scientific and technological innovations;  political thought, theory and actions; and art and literature on culture and thought.

HS.5.  Examine and evaluate the origins of fundamental political debates and how conflict, compromise, and  cooperation have shaped national unity and diversity in world, U.S., and Oregon history.

HS.6.  Analyze ideas critical to the understanding of history, including, but not limited to: populism,  progressivism, isolationism, imperialism, communism, environmentalism, liberalism, fundamentalism,  racism, ageism, classism, conservatism, cultural diversity, feminism, and sustainability.

HS.9.  Identify historical and current events, issues, and problems when national interests and global interest  have been in conflict, and analyze the values and arguments on both sides of the conflict.

Increasing involvement: Truman and Ho Chi Minh, Eisenhower and the Domino Theory, Kennedy props up the South, LBJ and the Gulf of Tonkin, “Americanization” of the war.

Background: Imperial legacy of the French, the Cold War, Containment, democracy vs. communism